# 安徽大学 2016—2017 学年第一学期

## 《高等数学 A (一)》期中考试试卷 (闭卷 时间 120 分钟)

题 号	 11	=	四	总分
得 分				
阅卷人				

一、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

得 分

- 1.  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2 + x + 1} (\sin x + \cos x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- 2. 已知函数 f(x) 满足  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin x}-1}{e^{2x}-1} = 2$ ,则  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. 设函数 y = f(x) 在 x = 1 处连续,且  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{f(x)}{x 1} = 1$ ,则曲线 y = f(x) 在 x = 1 处的切线 方程为\_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. 设函数 f(x) 在 x = 2 的某邻域内可导,且  $f'(x) = e^{f(x)}$ , f(2) = 1,则  $f'''(2) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$

#### 二、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

得分

- 6. 下列关于数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的极限是a的定义,错误的是
- A. 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,存在N > 0,当n > N时,有 $a_n \in U(a, \varepsilon)$
- B. 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,存在N > 0,当n > N时,有无穷多项 $a_n$ ,使得 $|a_n a| < \varepsilon$
- C. 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,存在N > 0,当n > N时,有 $|a_n a| < c\varepsilon$ ,其中c是正常数
- D. 对任意给定 $m \in N^+$ ,存在 $m \in N^+$ ,当n > N时,有 $|a_n a| < \frac{1}{m}$

7. 设 $f(x) = 2^x + 3^x - 2$ , 则当 $x \to 0$ 时

( )

- A. f(x) 是 x 的高阶无穷小
- B. f(x) 是 x 的低阶无穷小
- C. f(x)与x是等价无穷小
- D. f(x) 与 x 是同阶但非等价无穷小
- A. x=0是可去间断点

B. x=0 是跳跃间断点

C. x=1是可去间断点

- D. x=1是跳跃间断点
- 9. 下列函数在区间(0,+∞) 内有界的是

( )

A.  $x \sin x$ 

B.  $x \cos x$ 

C.  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 

- D.  $\frac{\cos x}{x}$
- 10.  $\forall y = f\left(\frac{x-2}{3x+2}\right), \quad f'(x) = \arctan x^2, \quad \text{III} \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=0} =$  ( )
- A.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 

C.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

- D.  $\pi$
- 三、计算题(每小题8分,共56分)

得分

11. 求极限  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right)$ .

12. 求极限  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\left(e^{\sin x}-1\right)^3 \cos x}{\left(1-\cos x\right) \ln\left(1+x\right)}$ 

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14. 求极限  $\lim_{x\to 0} \cot x \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$ .

15. 求常数 
$$a,b$$
 的值,使得  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1-ax}-1}{x}, x < 0, \\ ax+b, 0 \le x \le 1, & \text{在}(-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 内是连续函数.} \\ \arctan\frac{1}{x-1}, x > 1 \end{cases}$ 

16. 函数 
$$y = y(x)$$
 由参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1 + t^2} \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$$
 确定,求  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ .

17.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2}, x \neq 0 \\ 0, x = 0 \end{cases}$ ,  $\Re f'(x)$ ,  $\Re f'(x)$ ,  $\Re f'(x)$   $\Re f'(x)$   $\Re f(x)$ .

四、证明题(每小题7分,共14分)

得分

18. 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $0 < x_1 < 3$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n(3-x_n)}$ , 证明 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛.

19. 设函数 f(x) 在[0,1] 上连续, 在(0,1) 内可导,且 f(0)f(1) > 0,  $f(0)f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$  证明: 至少存在一点  $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得  $f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$ .

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#### 《高等数学 A (一)》期中考试试卷参考答案及评分标准

一、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

**1.** 0; **2.** 8; **3.** 
$$y = x - 1$$
; **4.** 1; **5.**  $2e^3$ 

二、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

三、计算题(每小题8分,共56分)

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{n^2 + n} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \boxed{\exists \ } \exists \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

由夹逼准则知 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2+1} + \frac{2}{n^2+2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

12. 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(e^{\sin x} - 1\right)^3 \cos x}{\left(1 - \cos x\right) \ln\left(1 + x\right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^3 x \cos x}{\left(1 - \cos x\right) x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 \cos x}{\frac{1}{2} x^2 x} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x = 2$$

**13.** 
$$\text{ iii. } \lim_{x \to 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\ln(1+x^2)}} = \lim_{x \to 0} [(1+\cos x - 1)^{\frac{1}{\cos x - 1}}]^{\frac{\cos x - 1}{\ln(1+x^2)}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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**15**. 解: 依题意,只需 f(x) 在 x = 0 及 x = 1 处连续即可。

故 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-ax}-1}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}a = f(0) = b$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1+} \arctan \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{\pi}{2} = f(1) = a + b$$
解得, $a = \pi, b = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 
8 分
16. 解:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{1+t^2}}} = \frac{1}{t}$ 
4 分
17. 解:  $x \neq 0, f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^4}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^t}) \cdot 2x = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4}$ 

$$x = 0, \quad f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - 0}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4} = \frac{\pi}{2} = f'(0)$$

$$\text{If } f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4} = \frac{\pi}{2} = f'(0)$$

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